FINAL DECISION DOCUMENT FOR FORMER GAS STATIONS AT MOTOR POOL AREA 1500 PARCELS 132(7), 133(7), AND 134(7) FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U.S. ARMY

AUGUST 2005

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at three former gas stations, Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision with regard to hazardous substances regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) are located within Former Motor Pool Area 1500 (also known as the Former Chemical Laundry), Parcel 94(7), as shown on Figure 1.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing

environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of investigations completed at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at these sites with regard to CERCLA-related hazardous substances. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7). The background documents for Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) are listed on Page 2 and are available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and

cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community **Environmental Response** Facilitation Act (CERFA), Public Law 102-426, requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the CERCLA process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC consists of two main areas of governmentowned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 132(7), 133(7), AND 134(7)

EDAW, Inc., 1997, Fort McClellan Comprehensive Reuse Plan, Fort McClellan Reuse and Redevelopment Authority of Alabama, November; Fort McClellan, Updated Reuse Map, Rev. March 2000.

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation, 2002, Draft Remedial Investigation Report, Former Chemical Laundry and Motor Pool Area 1500, Parcel 94(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama, May.

IT Corporation, 2001, Final Underground Storage Tank Removal Closure Reports, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama, November.

approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

Former Motor Pool Area 1500 is located along Langley Avenue in the central portion of the FTMC Main Post (Figure 1). Motor Pool Area 1500 was a vehicle maintenance facility that included three gas stations during the World War II era (ESE, 1998). Constructed in 1941, the gas stations included Building 1494 (Parcel 133[7]), Building 1594 (Parcel 132[7]), and Building 1594A (Parcel 134[7]). According to the Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama (EBS), each building consisted of a 9- by 21-foot concrete foundation and corrugated steel walls (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). The original plans specified two 10,000-gallon underground storage tanks (UST), including one gasoline UST and one diesel UST, at each building. Two fuel pumps were located on an island approximately 20 feet in front of each building (ESE, 1998). At the time of the EBS, the buildings had been removed and the status of the USTs was unknown. Subsequent

investigations confirmed that USTs are not present at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) (IT, 2001).

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the EBS was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels in the EBS. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that have not been evaluated or that require additional evaluation to determine their environmental condition (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) are within Former Motor Pool Area 1500, Parcel 94(7), which was previously investigated as part of a remedial investigation (IT Corporation [IT], 2002). Parcel 94(7) is undergoing further actions under the CERCLA process as part of a cooperative agreement between the Army and the Anniston-Calhoun County FTMC Development Joint Powers Authority.

Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) were initially investigated using geophysical methods to determine if USTs were present at the sites (IT, 2001). Geophysical anomalies representing potential USTs were identified at each of the three parcels. The anomalies were investigated using exploratory excavation. It was determined that the anomalies at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7) were caused by a section of corrugated metal culvert, steel piping, and a reinforced concrete slab. The steel piping, which was encountered at Parcels 132(7) and 133(7), was removed and disposed at an offsite facility. Although no USTs were present, soil sampling was performed and ADEM UST

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section Anniston, Alabama 36201 Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison Telephone: (256) 237-8501 Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Closure Site Assessment Forms were completed for the steel piping that was removed from Parcels 132(7) and 133(7) (IT, 2001). ADEM approved the closure reports in June 2005.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7). No further action is selected because remedial action for CERCLA-related hazardous substances is unnecessary to protect human health and the environment. Therefore, these parcels are released for unrestricted land reuse

with regard to CERCLA-related hazardous substances. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7). There are no costs associated with implementing the no-action alternative.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

DECLARATION

Remedial action for CERCLA-related hazardous substances is unnecessary at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcels or that require land-use control

restrictions. The parcels are released for unrestricted land reuse with regard to CERCLA-related hazardous substances. There are no remedial costs associated with implementing no further action for CERCLA-related hazardous substances at Parcels 132(7), 133(7), and 134(7).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT BRAC Cleanup Team

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CERFA Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act

DOD U.S. Department of Defense EBS environmental baseline survey

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.

FTMC Fort McClellan IT IT Corporation

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

UST underground storage tank

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